Rhode Island Department of Transportation

Roundabouts

Benefits of Roundabouts

- V Safest At-Grade Intersection Possible
- v High Capacity/Low Delay
- V Good for All Modes of Traffic
- v Reduce Vehicle Emissions
- Geometric Flexibility
- Aesthetics

	Modern Roundabouts	Traffic Circles (Rotaries)
Size	150' to 230' 2-lane roundabout	600' or more
Circulatory speed	15 to 25 mph	30 to 35 mph
Deflection at entry	Sharper curve at entry	Smoother curve or no deflection

	Modern Roundabouts	Traffic Circles (Rotaries)
Traffic Control	Yield Control	Stop Control
Right of Way	Vehicles in the Roundabout	Vehicles Entering the Circle
Pedestrian Access	Never in the Center Island	Allow Pedestrians in the Center Island
Direction of Circulation	Counterclockwise around the Center Island	Counterclockwise or Clockwise

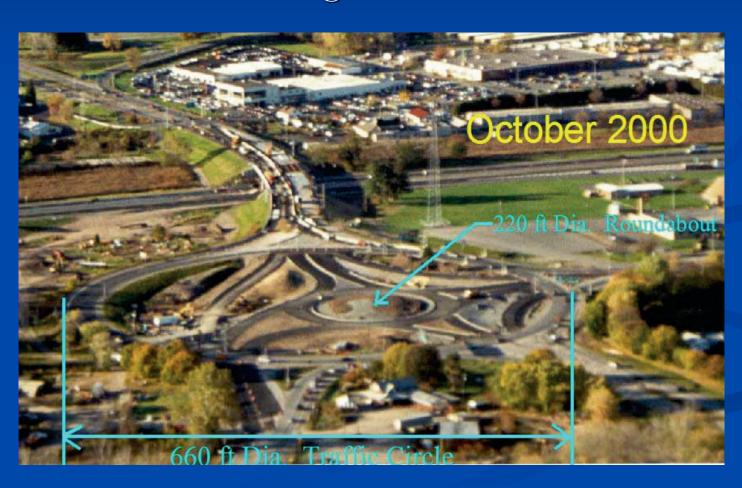
Old Traffic Circle

Modern Roundabout





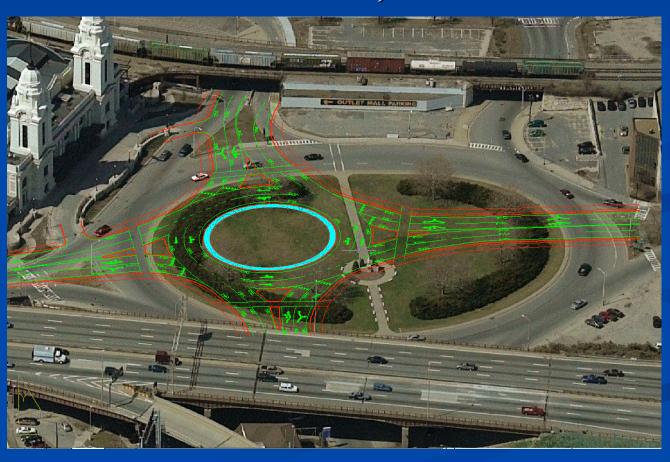
Kingston, NY



Kingston, NY

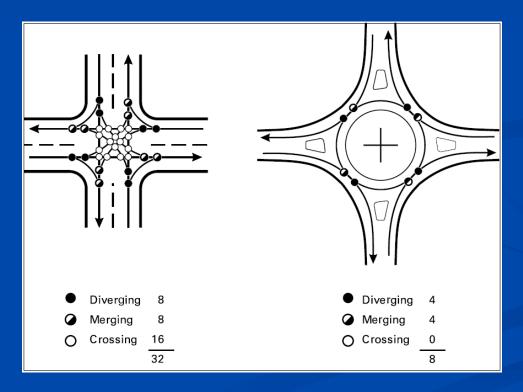


Washington Square Worcester, MA



Roundabout vs. Signalized Intersections

Reduce points of conflict from 32 to 8 compared with a traditional intersection



Federal Highway Administration. 2000. Roundabouts: an informational guide. Report no. RD-00-067. Washington, DC: US Department of Transportation.

Roundabout vs. Signalized Intersections

Before Signalized Intersection After Roundabout





Asheville, North Carolina

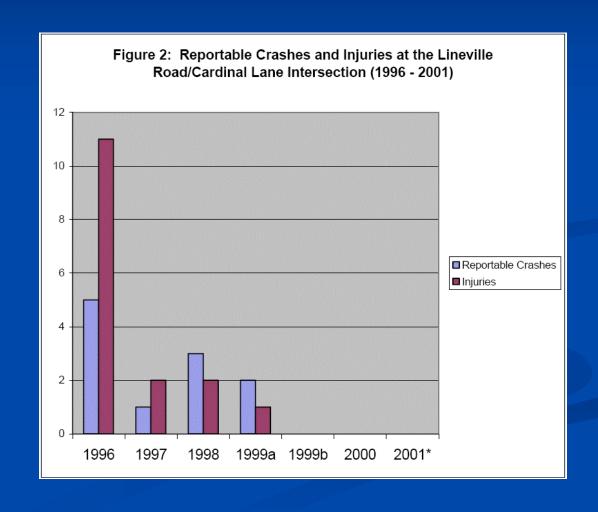
Reduce number and severity of accidents

2001 study by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety showed that:

- v 24 intersections in the US converted from signal or stop control to roundabout
- Reduced number of crashes by 39 %
- Reduced number of injury crashes by 76 %
- Reduced fatal or incapacitating crashes by 90 %

Reduce number and severity of accidents

Lineville Road & Cardinal Lane, Howard WI



Reduce Vehicle Delays

2004 study in Kansas showed that:

- v 11 state intersections converted from signal or stop control to roundabout
- Reduced average vehicle delay by 65 %
- Reduced average of vehicle stops by 52 %

Russell, E.R.; Mandavilli, S.; and Rys, M.J. 2004. Operational performance of Kansas roundabouts: phase II. Report no. K-TRAN KSU-02-04, Final Report 01-04. Manhattan, KS: Kansas State University, Department of Civil Engineering.

Accommodate larger vehicles

Geometry provides a Truck Apron

Vehicles with large turning radii such as buses, trucks, tractor trailers

Reduce Vehicle Emissions and Fuel Consumption

2004 study of roundabouts across the US:

- Reduced Carbon Monoxide Emissions by 32 %
- Reduced Nitrous Oxide Emissions by 34 %
- Reduced Carbon Dioxide Emissions by 37 %
- Reduced Hydrocarbon Emissions by 42 %

Mandavilli, S.; Russell, E.R.; and Rys, M. 2004. Modern roundabouts in United States: an efficient intersection alternative for reducing vehicular emissions. Poster presentation at the 83rd Annual Meeting of the Transportation Research Board, Washington DC.

Reduce Vehicle Emissions and Fuel Consumption

Study of 10 intersections in Virginia showed that consumption was reduced on more than 200,000 gallons of fuel per year *

Study on the US showed that fuel consumption was reduced by about 30 % **

^{*} Bergh, C.; Retting, R.A.; and Myers, E.J. 2005. Continued reliance on traffic signals: the cost of missed opportunities to improve traffic flow and safety at urban intersections. Arlington, VA: Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

^{**} Várhelyi, A. 2002. The effects of small roundabouts on emissions and fuel consumption: a case study. Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment 7:65-71.

Enhance the aesthetics

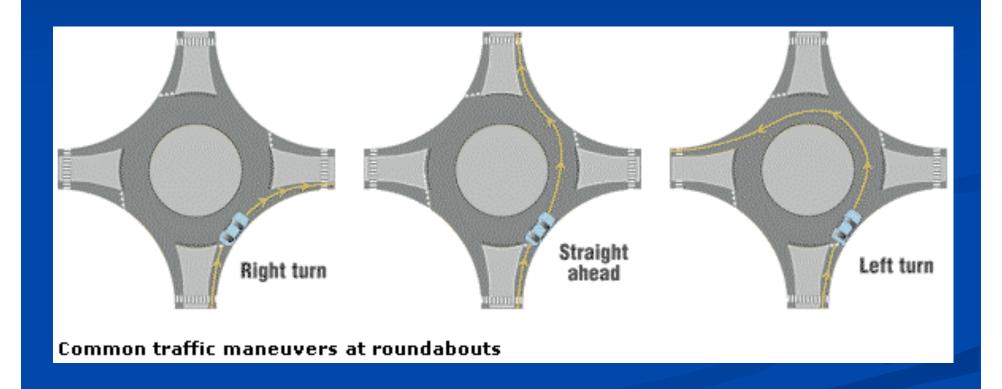
V City of Golden CO, South Golden Road Corridor

Replaced signals with roundabouts





Driving on a Roundabout



Modern Roundabouts

Fairbanks, Alaska



Modern Roundabouts

Kingston, NY NY 28 @ I-87



Conclusions

Roundabouts:

- Increase Safety
- Reduce Vehicle Speed
- v Fit all Kind of Vehicles
- Reduce Congestion and Vehicle Emissions
- Aesthetics